

The government has spent billions to protect our soldiers from the Hun, and practically nothing to keep the influenza out of the country, yet the influenza has killed nearly as many soldiers as Hun bullets.

Hospital rummage sale—Nov. 6.

In spite of the influenza, some people come to the stores to buy a yeast cake and then feel they will be regarded as unusual if they don't hang around an hour gossiping and spitting into the cracker barrel.

Hospital rummage sale—Nov. 6.

WAR TRAINING INSTITUTE TO AID REGISTERED MEN

Solves Problem For Many Who Must Observe the Work or Fight Order of Government.

The need for industrial education in war training work is just as great as ever.

Verne H. Smiley, director of the War Industrial Training Institute, of Grand Rapids, has just received a letter from J. G. Wright, special agent for war training, Washington, D. C., in which the latter expresses himself regarding the work of the War Industrial Training Institute of Grand Rapids.

Registration week for the men who come under the draft of September 12, will open early in November, and the institute directors are now making plans to materially enlarge the work. This, too, is at the request of the government, the officials at Washington having found great satisfaction in the accomplishments of the Institute. This is also emphasized by Mr. Wright, who says:

"I wish to assure you that we are urging the states and communities to seize the opportunities offered them in War Emergency Training classes."

The War Industrial Training Institute was organized last spring for the purpose of preparing soldier-mechanics for service behind the lines in France and for work in the war industries. One of the most potent factors in winning the war is the man behind the man in the trench. It is on the former that the fighting man must rely for war guns and war machines as well as war materials. It is estimated that from six to ten men are needed behind the lines for every man in a trench.

The War Industrial Training Institute, which is operated with the draft boards, the war department, and the federal board for vocational education, opened its classes last spring with 600 enrollments. Many of these men are now holding non-commissioned officers' positions, while many

others have responsible positions in the war industries, or are doing valuable work behind the fighting forces overseas.

When the government officials at Washington realize the extent to which the War Industrial Training Institute had developed its men, it urged that the work be enlarged, so as to include the men who came under the draft of September 12, which includes all men from 18 years to 45 years of age.

Many of these men will not be in physical condition for trench work, or for fighting of any kind. For these men, who may become important factors in the war essential industries, the government urges that special mechanical training be provided. This the Institute is prepared to do and has arranged classes which will fit each individual need. Registered men must work or fight. The government demands one or the other.

In addition to this educational advantage, the Grand Rapids manufacturers have promised to give employment to every man who enters the Institute work. This will give out of the city men an opportunity to come to Grand Rapids, enter employment as soon as they arrive, and take up night study at the Institute.

Men who will be called into the military service are made ready for that transition from civil life to military life. They are given a thorough training so that when they enter the military service they rapidly win promotion.

Verne H. Smiley is director of the Institute and Roland De Witt is associate director. They are anxious to inform registered men of the work of the Institute and invite correspondence. A letter addressed to the War Industrial Training Institute, 207 Y. M. C. A. building, will receive immediate answer.

The Women in the Overalls.
Silken gown and dainty shoe. Time was that I bowed to you. Fluffy frills and furbelows. Scent of lilac and of rose. Snow-white hand and pretty face. Kerchief edged with dainty lace. In the days of long ago You were beautiful to know. But today I lift my hat To a braver garb than that. Better dress than silken gown— Overalls of blue or brown.

Widow, wife or sister fair, 'Tis a noble garb you wear. Shame on him, whose lips would leer Same on him whose eyes would leer As you pass along the way Wearing overalls today. You are in a soldier's place I would tell him to his face You have put your beauty by That Old Glory long shall fly. And these overalls you wear Mean another soldier there.

Scent of oil and lathe and loom, Take the place of gay perfume. Reddened hands, once soft and white, Faces, lined by care, at night, Weary forms that homeward drag, Mark your service to the flag. Beauty, comfort, hours of ease And the old days' pleasures You have given up to know That another man may go. And because this garb you wear There's a soldier fighting there.

Women wearing overalls, When at last the curtain falls On this tragedy of life And sweet peace shall end the strife, Great shall be your glory, then, Who have done the work of men. For the beauty that you gave, For the youth you couldn't save, For your strength, in happier days, You shall hear a nation's praise. By the flag that flies above, You shall own a nation's love. —Edgar A. Guest.

Auction Sales.

S. D. Norman, living one mile east and one-half mile south of Parnell, finds himself possessed of too much stock to winter over and is going to hold an auction sale at his farm on Monday, November 4, a lot of stock, farm implements, tools, etc. The sale starts at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. N. C. Thomas is the auctioneer and W. T. Condon, clerk at the sale.

Raymond Weekes, living two miles south and west of Smyrna, will sell a lot of stock, horses, farm implements, tools and other articles too numerous to mention, at his farm residence, at public auction, commencing at 1 o'clock on Thursday, November 6. N. C. Thomas is auctioneer and William T. Condon is clerk at the sale.

MILLIONS ASKED FOR WAR RELIEF

GREATEST NATIONAL DRIVE FOR FUNDS EVER STAGED IN AMERICA TO OPEN NOV. 11.

REQUESTED BY PRESIDENT

United War Work Campaign to Secure Funds for Seven Accredited Agencies Working for Comfort and Morale of Soldiers and Sailors.

On the morning of Monday, Nov. 11th, the United War Work Campaign, the greatest Nation-Wide drive for War Relief Funds ever staged in this country, will open in every city, town, village, hamlet and township in America. Not hundreds, thousands, tens of thousands or hundreds of thousands of dollars will be solicited from the people, but hundreds of millions will be asked.

America has become known to the world as the "Wonder Country" through its stupendous accomplishments during the past eighteen months. The American people have come to realize they can complete any task placed before them and they have come to look with favor upon such jobs as this one which faces them now.

The United War Work Campaign was instituted at the request of President Wilson. The funds to be raised comprise the budgets of the seven great organizations which are working for the comfort of the boys, in this country and overseas, fighting for the great cause of "World's Democracy." These seven organizations are the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., K. of C., Salvation Army, Jewish Welfare Board, American Library Association, and the War Camp Community Service, have been officially accredited by the National War Board and are receiving its support in the drive.

In Michigan, the Michigan Patriotic Fund was created by the governor to handle the drive in this state. Michigan will be asked to give approximately \$10,000,000 for the support of her boys who have answered the call to the colors. Every county has been organized under the supervision of the County War Board and during the week of November 11th, thousands of workers will offer every man, woman and child in the state the opportunity and privilege of giving for the boys fighting our battle in the trenches.

In the event of peace being declared tomorrow the work of these organizations would become two-fold. It took Uncle Sam eighteen months to put his army in Europe and it will take as long to bring it back. The work among the soldiers will become greater while they are slowly working back in to civil life so that this great task of war relief will not be stopped with the winning of the war.

FRY DOUGHNUTS IN SHELL ZONE

Salvation Army Women Risk Lives to Furnish Boys in Trenches With Hot Fried Cakes.

With the American Army in France—Sept. 25.—(By Mail.)—Risking their lives well within the shell zone behind the American lines in France, Mrs. Adjutant Hammond, Lieutenant Lulu Lawyer and Ensign Electra Pauline Swartz, Salvation Army workers, assisted by a detail of soldiers, daily fry doughnuts from early morning until late at night. On more than one occasion they have been driven from their dugout while the place rocked under the hammering of the enemy's big guns, but despite shrieking shells overhead, these intrepid workers refuse to quit their labors in behalf of the American soldiers. This news is just received by the United War Work Campaign Committee.

With shells flying overhead almost daily, Ensign Gertrude Symmonds and Ensign Viola Williams are constantly engaged in rolling, cutting and frying doughnuts. On one occasion they made 3,500 doughnuts for the men of an American regiment which was moving from its temporary billet in the next village up to the reserve line for the night. When the doughnuts were finished they were distributed, two to each soldier, as the men marched in single files on either side of the ambulance upon which they were stationed.

These same Salvation Army girls had on the previous day, made coffee and dispensed it with biscuits and confectionery, to seven hundred weary doughboys who, on their march to the front, had stopped for a moment to rest on the road near the hut.

Millions For Morale.

"Millions for morale" is the United War Work Campaign slogan coined by George W. Perkins, chairman of the finance committee of the seven great organizations working together for the Y. M. C. A., the National Catholic War Council (K. of C.), the Jewish Welfare Board, the War Camp Community Service, the American Library Association and the Salvation Army. "The Making of Morale," thus Mr. Perkins' reason for his slogan "is of the utmost importance to the winning of the war."

Mr. Wilson must look out not to waste the paper supply by writing notes to Germany.

To All Employers.
On account of the prevalence of Spanish influenza you are earnestly cautioned:

TO AVOID IT:

- 1.—Keep away from crowded places which can be avoided, such as theatres, parties, etc.
- 2.—Avoid people who are sneezing or have serious colds. Sneezing and coughing are the usual ways of spreading the infection.
- 3.—Dress warmly but do not over-dress, avoid undue exposure.
- 4.—Do not leave the building even for short periods, without your hat and wraps.
- 5.—Keep your living rooms warm but well ventilated.
- 6.—Be sure to keep your throat clean. A gargle of salt solution both night and morning is advised. One teaspoon of common salt in one pint of water.
- 7.—Keep your bowels open.
- 8.—Eat enough nourishing food, but do not overeat.
- 9.—Keep your feet dry and warm.

SHOULD YOU GET IT

- 1.—See a competent physician as soon as possible and follow his instructions.

- 2.—If you are sent home, go to bed and keep warm.
- 3.—Do not sneeze or cough without covering your nose and mouth with your handkerchief.
- 4.—Keep your bowels open.
- 5.—Eat enough nourishing food, but do not overeat.

Walking Skeletons Saved.

"If the people of the United States could see the sight I saw two nights ago of a trainload of returned Italian prisoners just arriving from Austria via Switzerland, they would curse the Kaiser, Germany, Austria and the whole miserable bunch." So Paul J. Thompson, Minneapolis attorney now doing Y. M. C. A. work in Rome, writes to his former partner, Maurice Heasian. "These returned troops were walking skeletons, the expression gone from their faces. Some were so weak they had to be carried on stretchers. Well, thank heaven! help will come for successive trainloads through the United War Work Campaign."

Hospital rummage sale—Nov. 6.

INFLUENZA NOW UNDER CONTROL AT M. A. C.

East Lansing, Mich., Oct. 23.—The epidemic of influenza and pneumonia with which members of the student army training corps were smitten at M. A. C. along with their comrades in other camps, as been effectively brought under control according to Capt. William E. Murchie, commandant. For almost a week now no new cases have developed among the boys living on the campus.

Up to last Saturday, when it was assumed the epidemic had passed its crest, the number of deaths among the 1,250 boys in the army training corps was ten. This represents a remarkably low record, it is said, as compared with most other camps.

While the influenza and pneumonia were at their height, wives of members of the faculty of the college and women from East Lansing and Lansing assisted the staff of 20 army nurses.

Classes and military drill were resumed this week by order of the commandant.

BUY W. S. S.

Letter from President Wilson



The White House

Washington, Sept. 3, 1918.

My Dear Mr. Fosdick:

May I not call your attention to a matter which has been recently engaging my thought not a little?

The War Department has recognized the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the National Catholic War Council (Knights of Columbus), the Jewish Welfare Board, the War Camp Community Service, the American Library Association and the Salvation Army as accepted instrumentalities through which the men in the ranks are to be assisted in many essential matters of recreation and morale.

It was evident from the first, and has become increasingly evident, that the services rendered by these agencies to our army and to our allies are essentially one and all of a kind and must of necessity, if well rendered, be rendered in the closest cooperation. It is my judgment, therefore, that we shall secure the best results in the matter of the support of these agencies, if these seven societies will unite their forthcoming appeals for funds in order that the spirit of the country in this matter may be expressed without distinction of race or religious opinion in support of what is in reality a common service.

This point of view is sustained by the necessity, which the war has forced upon us, of limiting our appeals for funds in such a way that two or three comprehensive campaigns shall take the place of a series of independent calls upon the generosity of the country.

Will you not, therefore, as Chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, be good enough to request the societies in question to combine their approaching appeals for funds in a single campaign preferably during the week of Nov. 11, so that in their solicitation of funds as well as in their work in the field, they may act in as complete cooperation and fellowship as possible?

In inviting these organizations to give this new evidence of their patriotic cooperation, I wish it distinctly understood that their compliance with this request will not in any sense imply the surrender on the part of any of them of their distinctive character and autonomy, because I fully recognize the fact that each of them has its own traditions, principles, and relationships which it properly prizes and which if preserved and strengthened, make possible the largest service.

At the same time, I would be obliged if you would convey to them from me a very warm expression of the Government's appreciation of the splendid service they have rendered in ministering to the troops at home and overseas in their leisure time. Through their agencies the moral and spiritual resources of the nation have been mobilized behind our forces and used in the finest way and they are contributing directly and effectively to the winning of the war.

It has been gratifying to find such a fine spirit of cooperation among all the leaders of the organizations I have mentioned. This spirit and the patriotism of all the members and friends of these agencies, give me confidence to believe that the united war work campaign will be crowned with abundant success.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

United War Work Campaign

Under Directions of
Michigan Patriotic Fund

(POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.)

INFLUENZA

Instructions
Regarding Its Spread
and Cure

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
CITY OF BELDING

Influenza is a very serious and contagious disease. It is spread by the matter thrown out in coughing, sneezing or blowing the nose, or by contact with anything that has been contaminated by such matter.

To avoid this disease, keep away from all unnecessary crowds, such as in theaters, movies, crowded street and railroad cars, also all private and semi-private gatherings. Stay out of doors, walk to work if possible and sleep with the windows open. Make use of all available sunshine. Clothing should be ample to furnish protection both by day and night. Keep the feet dry and warm. Use sufficient heat to keep the house dry and comfortable, not below 65 degrees or over 70 degrees. Eat sufficient wholesome, properly selected food. Avoid all coughing and sneezing individuals. If necessary to sneeze or cough, cover the face with a cloth or handkerchief. Refrain from eating at restaurants where food is exposed to sneezing and coughing. There is grave danger of conveying infection from this source as well as from soda fountains. Ask for destructible cups and dishes.

All those who are ill with symptoms of cold, chills, fever, backache or headache should go to bed immediately and call a doctor. In all cases patients should be isolated, kept away from other members of the family and attendants should take precautions to prevent their taking the disease of to prevent its spread to others in family.

Do not come in closer contact with patient than is necessary for his proper care. Patient must cover mouth when sneezing or coughing, with paper napkin, old cloths or handkerchiefs. These should be changed often and either burned or thoroughly boiled before being used again.

Dishes, clothing, etc., in contact with patient must be boiled before being used by others.

Patient's hands and face should be washed frequently. Attendant should wash hands frequently also, especially after contact with patient in any way, and always before preparing or handling food for self or others. Keep hands off face and out of mouth.

It is important for everyone, especially those waiting on the sick, to get daily at least seven hours' sleep and plenty of good, clean food, so that their strength may be kept equal to the demand.

It is essential that all those coming in contact with the sick should wear gauze face masks covering the nose and mouth with at least four thicknesses of the cloth. These should be changed at two hour intervals and either burned or boiled for five minutes.

Floors should be wiped with cloth wrung out of chloride of lime solution and rugs or carpets swept with brooms dipped in same. Dusting should be done with a damp cloth. Before room is used by others it should be thoroughly cleaned, sunned and aired.

Patient must remember to stay in bed.

Keep warm.

Have plenty of fresh air.

Take plenty of water.

Have bowels move freely each day.

Brush teeth and wash out mouth several times daily.

Not to get out of bed too soon.

Wear warm underwear and protect self exceptionally well for several days after recovery.

Protect others by following the above rules.

Children sent home from school with influenza must remain there at least five days and may not be permitted to return to school without a signed "permission slip," which will be provided by the Department of Health.